

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

The U. S. Medicine Warehouse of  
Joh. F. Henry.

A New York correspondent of the Free Press thus describes Mr. John F. Henry's Medicine Warehouse. Mr. Henry was until quite recently a partner in the House of Henry, & Co., now of Burlington.

I cannot forbear an expression of my surprise at the large number of Vermonters, who occupy positions of prominence and influence in this city—such as Dr. Shedd in the circle of theologians, Attorney-General Evans, Mr. Eaton, the Benedicts, Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Hon. Levi Underwood and others in the legal profession; Hon. Henry J. Raymond of the editorial craft, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch on "Change, and others in various departments of trade. A Vermont-er who now stands at the head of his line of mercantile business is Mr. J. F. Henry, whose house I propose to describe.

Mr. Henry has been in business here as one of the partners in the firm of Demas Barnes & Co., about three years; although as the head of the firm of J. F. Henry & Co., he had been identified with the business men of Vermont for a much longer time. To Vermont readers therefore any allusion to Mr. Henry's sagacity as a business man, and his courtesy as a gentleman, will be superfluous. He is now at the head of the largest medicine house in the world.

Looking from the entrance of the Astor House we see opposite us a magnificent five-story block of the Middletown (Conn.) dark brown stone. Conspicuous on the block is the sign "J. F. Henry, successor to Demas Barnes & Co." Crossing Broadway, and the tracks of the seven distinct lines or horse cars that terminate in front of the block, we enter, and at once find ourselves in a more limited area, but in a scene of no less activity than the street without. The store is three hundred feet deep and five floors in height. Huge piles of boxes designed for city and suburban druggists, confront us as we enter. On our left is the "retail counter," where medicines are sold for cash in quantities less than a gross. Mr. F. M. Moore, to whom I am indebted for many courtesies, superintends the sales at the counter. Passing on towards the rear of the store we find ourselves in a long aisle, flanked on either side by a row of desks, and separated from them by a stout railing and another passage way to the rear, are shelves of proprietary medicines, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and from the front to the rear. It would seem as though there were enough Eschschian compounds on these shelves alone to terminate all the diseases of mankind. But this is a small fraction only of the stock on hand. Farther to the rear we find the so-called "packing counters," where orders are filled for country and foreign trade. And here we first have clear evidence that the trade of this house is literally cosmopolitan. Goods ready for shipment are marked for Smyrna, Spain, South America, India.

At the extreme rear of the store is a commodious steam elevator, propelled by an engine of 10 horse power in the sub-cellar; the steam that imparts to this its motive power is diffused by radiators throughout the entire store, keeping it warm in winter.

Stepping upon the elevator we are carried up to the second floor, which is styled the "Fancy Goods Department." Here our olfactory organs are regaled with the delightful fragrance imparted by toilet extracts and odoriferous soaps that are profusely scattered through the room as samples, with brushes, combs, fancy work-boxes, rubber goods, and a long list of similar articles.

The floor is divided into two rooms, one being filled with the articles in bulk. Going up to the third floor, we find it occupied by men and women putting up different kinds of proprietary medicines, of which Mr. Henry probably owns the largest number of any person in the United States.

Passing to the fourth floor, used also for preparing and bottling medicines, we see the process of cleaning and drying the bottles and vials on a long table, where is seated a row of girls, engaged in filling, labelling, and wrapping the bottle, passing it in perfect system from one to the other till ready in dozens and grosses for shipment, packed in the neatest and safest manner possible. "No talking, but steady work," is the rule in the room.

I was surprised at the number of dozens put up in the few moments we spent on this floor.

The fifth floor is filled with light articles that require the driest place in the store. This floor is a store of itself, which, indeed, may be said of each one. In this cursory way I have tried to give you some idea of the work done in a large warehouse. Mr. Henry, or one of his clerks, will willingly pilot any person through the store, and I advise any sojourner at Gotham to make the tour.

Mr. Henry is every inch a Vermont-er, and every one from our State will certainly receive a hearty welcome.

Yours,  
W. A. F.

**SUFFRAGE**—In regard to the proposition that Congress shall shape and submit a constitutional amendment making the law of suffrage uniform throughout the country, the New York Independent says:

With joy and rejoicing, we learn that Gen. Grant heartily favors the proposed new amendment; and without waiting to be President, he uses his influence as President elect to urge it through Congress. If he shall fulfil this cheerful hope, he will earn for himself something like the affectionate gratitude which the nation pays to the unforgotten author of the great Act of Emancipation. Such an amendment, giving suffrage to all loyal men in the land, without distinction of color or race, will take rank among the most illustrious acts of human history. God prosper it to a speedy adoption!

**AN EXCELLENT CABINET**—The S. I. diers' Friend gives the following as the probable complexion of Grant's Cabinet: Secretary of State, General Intelligence; Secretary of the Treasury, General Confidence; Secretary of War, General Security; Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Stillwater; Postmaster-General, General Despatch; Secretary of the Interior, General Activity; and for the General of the army, General Order.

## Perils of Pacific Railroad Travel.

What Conductors and Railroad men in the Rocky Mountain country have to encounter beside the ordinary perils of railroad travel, may be learned from the following account in the Cheyenne Argus:

Train No. 1 left Alkali station on the 31st of October, at 1:30 a.m., and when seven miles West was thrown from the track, and the engine and four cars "ditched." It appears that a section of two rails had been torn up by Indians, but could not be seen in time to prevent the casualty. The engineer and brakeman escaped from the train. The former being much disabled managed to crawl into the grass there; being nearly frozen he crawled into the hot water from the engine until it got too cold to bear. A special car was sent from North Platte for the scene of wreck, but when within a half mile of it was attacked by Indians, who tried to tear up the track in their rear and thus cut off retreat. Division Superintendent Nichols now ordered the train back to North Platte for reinforcements, when it again started, with a company of soldiers aboard.

At this time there were numbers of Indians in sight with their squaws and papooses. The troops, however, could not get at them, but set to work to assist in clearing the wreck. They got out the fireman, who had lain in it for three hours, but was now dead. The poor fellow must have suffered frightfully, as his legs and one arm were quite shrivelled up with the fire. About this time a wood train from Ogallala came to render assistance. Now, a party of Indians slipped round and set fire to a bridge in the rear, thus cutting off the return of the wood train. A special train was despatched from Sidney, for the purpose of picking up troops along the road, whose further advance was checked by the burning bridge. They, however, safely advanced the balance of the distance on foot. At 4 o'clock, p.m., of the same day, Conductor Donaldson left Cheyenne, with a train having on board two companies from Fort Russell, with orders to render what assistance they could. This train arrived at the broken bridge, a distance of 175 miles, in seven hours. The different parties now at the scene of disaster, set to work, and by 2 o'clock, a.m. had cleared the track and repaired the broken bridge, so that the train arrived at Cheyenne by noon of the 1st inst.

**BRITISH PAUPERISM**—John Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, thus referred to the poverty which exists in England in connection with great wealth:

"A Christian nation ought to be ashamed. He glanced at what had been done to ameliorate that condition in the course of the last thirty years, and drew a picture of how much remained to do to remove the ignorance, to check the crime, and diminish the pauperism of the people."

## Killing a Murderer in Texas—Desperate Conduct of the Convict's Wife.

From the Waco (Texas) Register, Nov. 11.

Yesterday, Sheriff W. H. Morris and W. F. Corley, of this city, returned from a cruise after C. L. Merriman, who murdered in cold blood Mr. W. A. Glosson in this city during the last summer. It seems that the Sheriff had been using his abilities as a detective in the effort to work up the case successfully, and that about week ago he obtained satisfactory information as to Merriman's place of concealment. The Sheriff took with him Mr. Corley only, and proceeded cautiously to the northwest corner of Hood County, where, after five consecutive nights' trial, they found their man, and by good arrangements succeeded in effecting his capture.

When arrested, and all hope of escape was lost, Merriman appealed to his captors to blow his brains out on the spot; that he had sworn never to return to Waco a prisoner. The Sheriff and guard placed the prisoner in a wagon with his heroic wife, and the party moved toward the town of Meridian, Boone County, and he proceeded to within three miles of said town, at a point of the road close to a thicket, when suddenly Merriman sprang out from the wagon, his hands having been untied by his wife, and made for the bush.

When he left the wagon, his little wife, though but a frail creature, took hold violently of the driver of the wagon and placed him hors d'combat, but, poor woman, her faithful assistance was of no avail, for Sheriff Morris and two guards were close behind.

The order to halt was not obeyed by the fugitive, and several shots were fired at him, none of which are known to have taken effect. He was pursued into the thicket, shots firing in rapid succession. Soon the firing ceased, and the officers of the law returned to the wagon and reported to the distressed wife that "her husband had escaped—the gallows."

Merriman was a bloodthirsty man, and had he lived would doubtless have carried into execution his determination—as voluntarily expressed to the Sheriff—to kill two other gentlemen of our city.

## Laws of Vermont, A. D. 1868.

Public Acts, designated by the Secretary of State for publication in the newspapers.

An Act to amend section thirty-five of chapter twenty-two of the General Statutes, relating to school districts.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. When from any cause a vacancy shall occur in the offices of clerk, collector of taxes, treasurer or prudential committee of any school district in this State, the selectmen shall appoint a suitable person, resident of said district, to fill such vacancy until a new election shall be made; and the officers so appointed shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, requirements and liabilities, as they would be if chosen by such school district; and in all cases of vacancy which have occurred or may occur, the school district may make a new election at a special meeting thereof, notwithstanding the appointment by the selectmen.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, October 30, 1868.

An Act in amendment of section fifty-three of chapter twenty-two of the General Statutes, relating to school districts.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section fifty-three of chapter twenty-two of the General Statutes is hereby amended by adding to said section the following:

Provided that where a less number than three legal voters reside within the limits of such fractional part of said district in either town, then any one legal voter so applying for such relief, shall be entitled to the remedy provided in this section.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 12, 1868.

An Act in relation to school districts.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. No division, alteration or enlargement of the limits, or uniting of any school districts in this State, heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, shall have the effect to dissolve or merge said school district or districts, until all debts and liabilities due from and to such district or districts so divided, altered, enlarged or united, shall have been fully settled and paid; and the same right of action in favor of or against such school districts shall exist, as if no such division, enlargement or uniting had taken place.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 19, 1868.

An Act defining the qualifications of voters in school district meetings.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. All persons residing in any school district in this State, qualified to vote in town meetings, and no other persons, shall be legal voters in school district meetings.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1868.

An Act to amend section three of chapter twenty-three of the General Statutes, relating to the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section three of chapter twenty-three of the General Statutes is hereby so amended as to include among the institutions at which the deaf and dumb may be instructed, the Clark Institution at Northampton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from the first day of March, 1869.

Approved Nov. 19, 1868.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for a check list of voters," approved Nov. 10, 1868.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section one of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act providing for a check list of voters,' approved Nov. 10, 1868," approved Nov. 6, 1867, is amended by adding after the words, "list of voters for every annual city, town or freemen's meeting," in said section 1, the words, "and election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Oct. 14, 1868.

An Act relating to check lists of voters.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Sec. 4 of No. 24 of the Acts of 1867, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4. At any meeting of the mayor and aldermen in cities, or of the board of civil authority in towns, held under the provisions of said act, the freemen's

oath may be administered to any person who would be entitled to take the same at the ensuing city, town or freemen's meeting, or meeting for the election of presidential electors; and thereupon the name of such person shall be placed on said alphabetical list.

SEC. 2. Section five of said No. 24 is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

Sec. 5. No meeting of the mayor and aldermen in cities, nor of the board of civil authority in towns shall be held for any hearing under the provisions of this act later than the day preceding the day of election.

SEC. 3. Section three of said No. 24 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. Whenever such additional sets of ballot boxes shall be opened, under the provisions of this act, the proper presiding officer shall have the general direction of the meeting; he shall suitably notify the voters at which place each division of said alphabetical list shall vote, and shall also receive the votes at one of said places. At each other place of voting, the votes shall be received, in cities by one of the aldermen, to be designated by the board of aldermen, and in towns by one of the selectmen, or, in their absence, by one of the justices of the peace, to be named by the board of civil authority; and the names of all persons voting shall be checked by a deputy clerk or clerks, to be appointed for that purpose by the city or town clerk. The boxes shall be turned, and all the votes received at the several places of voting shall be sorted and counted, in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 4. For the next election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be sufficient if the check list for such election shall be made, and copies thereof posted, not less than twelve days before the day of election.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Oct. 14, 1868.

An Act to amend section twenty-five of chapter thirty-three of the General Statutes, entitled "Of process and other matters."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section twenty-five of chapter thirty-three of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

When wooden bowls, clothes-pins, washboards, chairs, doors, window-blinds, and sash, any of which articles being manufactured or in the process of manufacture; printing presses, type, machinery, printing paper and ink, used in printing, hay, grain in straw, saw logs, square timber, coal, charcoal, ashes, brick, machinery used in any shop, mill, or factory; hides in the process of tanning, cord-wood, stone, ore, lime bark, shingles, boards, hives of bees, hay-scales, potatoes, corn on the cob, cain stalks, corn in the husk, staves or hoops, derricks, and the tackle and appendages connected therewith; the utensils and apparatus on any farm for manufacture of maple sugar; also pig iron, bloom iron, scrap iron, railroad iron, and hops, railroad ties, fence posts or rails, shall be taken by virtue of any writ of attachment or execution, the officer serving such process may, if he shall so elect, take possession of such property against all subsequent sales, attachments or executions, as if such property had been actually removed and taken into the possession of such officer.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 19, 1868.

An Act authorizing the wardens and vestry of any parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, duly elected according to the canons and usages of said church, and their successors in office, are hereby endowed with corporate powers, with perpetuity, and empowered to take and hold by gift, or purchase, or otherwise, any real estate or personal property, to provide for or to support religious worship, or for church sites, or buildings, or parsonages.

SEC. 2. Such wardens and vestrymen by unanimous consent, and when empowered so to do by a majority vote, at the annual meeting of the parish, or one called for that purpose, are authorized to sell and convey any real or personal estate, which now belongs to any parish, or may be hereafter acquired; and may, by vote duly recorded, authorize one of its members to convey such property.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 19, 1868.

Special Notices.

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## WOMAN.

**FEMALISM**, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

**HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BICUT.**—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert that nothing would do justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early commencement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unaccustomed effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, the undue excitement, which excessive lead, long before puberty, to habit which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: **HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BICUT.** Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany each bottle. Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. **HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BICUT** is more strength giving than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. **HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BICUT**, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted suffering: General Debility, Mental and Physical Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for **HELMHOLD'S** everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address: **H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 38 Broadway, N. Y.**

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